The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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## CONSTITUTION OBSERVED EXCEPT DURING STRIKE

A Louisville judge has refused a private detective's request to enjoin newspapers from mentioning his name. The detective said this publicity hurts his business.

The court replied: "I never heard of such an injunction."

Organized workers have been fined and jailed for ignoring court orders the Louisville judge professes ignorance of.

President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell, and Secretary Frank Morrison were sentenced to jail for violating one of these injunctions.

As editor of the American Federationist President Gompers refused to obey the court's order not to mention the name of the firm that was party to the dispute.

That was the kind of an injunction the private detective asked.

He wanted one of the old reliable, copper-riveted, mouth-gagging labor injunctions.

If that detective were an employer, and his employes suspended work and then made public their grievance, they could be enjoined from mentioning their employer's name.

Because the detective is not an employer, the judge said: "I never heard of such an injunction."

That detective should understand courts suspend the constitution only when labor is involved.

Employers alone can secure this unlawful writ. To defeat labor the courts aid them by denying free speech and free press.

The courts defend their illegality by pleading "protection of property and enforcement of law."

When an employer has a dispute with another individual or group he can not use the same method he uses against labor.

Then he must depend upon civil and criminal law to have his grievance adjusted.

If he asks for an injunction he is laughed out of court. "I never heard of such an injunction," the judge will tell him.

The next day that same judge will take every fundamental guarantee from workers on the ground that they are "injuring business" of some sweat-shop exploiter.

And the day after that same judge will deplore the increasing agitation against our judiciary and indignantly deny that courts have a property bias.

## HAVE EACH INDUSTRY AID ITS OUT-OF-WORKS

New York, March 22.—"Our industry owes its workers a living throughout the entire year," said Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, in urging that an unemployment insurance fund be created. The fund should be a charge on the industry, as is other charges, and be contributed by the jobbers as well as manufacturers.

"How these payments are to be regulated remains to be left open upon that ler, but this measure will have to be carried out," said President Sigman.

The union official declared that employers, as well as workers, should rid themselves of the idea that reforms in the industry can be brought about only as the result of strife and struggle. Fighting may have been inevitable in the past as long as both sides could not begin to understand the nature of each other's part and relation in industry. Not being able to exchange opinions and without common ground among themselves, the only alternative in those days was fight.

President Sigman is confident the unemployment insurance plan can be established through sympathetic conference.

While unemployment in the cloak trade exists not always on hand in hand with a longer work week, there are other influences, said the trade unionist, who insists that the industry can be run on a shorter work week, and that the 44-hour week should be established.

The insurance fund will make it necessary to organize a labor bureau for the entire trade," said President Sigman. "It is necessary for the union, in order to come in touch with every worker not only while he is in the shop, but before he gets to the shop.

"The industry in general should welcome a fixed center where employers can obtain workers of every kind through the machinery of an organization. The labor bureau will also serve as an agency that would determine which of the unemployed are entitled to benefit from the proposed insurance fund."

## WALL STREET REVELS IN RECORD PROFITS

New York, March 22.—Wall street is a pauper, if one were to judge by its tax reduction pleas, but financial reports of industrial corporations for last year, now being made public, does not sustain the financial district's poverty song.

Profits are most pronounced in basic industries, or where the corporation has elements of a monopoly. In many instances large blocks of stock dividends have been issued. This increase in the capital stock is intended to lower the profit rate, per share, but the total net income continues to form a golden stream after all costs, depreciation, interest charges and fancy salaries of officials and directors have been taken out. The profits run into millions, as is indicated by these recent reports:

United Bakeries corporation, $3,456,977; United States cast iron pipe and foundry company, $3,995,794; Yale & Towne lock company, $3,341,303; National lead company, $5,296,413; White motor company $6,964,665; American steel foundries, $6,969,944; American woolen company, $6,660,212. The woolen trust placed $4,000,000 of its profits in a fund it calls "special reserve." This system of bookkeeping reduces last year's profit, which should read $10,660,212. Profits of the Mack Trucks, inc., were $7,003,665, or double the profits of the previous year. Gimbel Bros. (department stores) announce a profit of $7,378,646, and the Kelsey wheel company, $1,758,023. The most astounding figures are reported by the Bethlehem steel corporation, whose net gains are $14,-179,155. This is an increase of $9,-768,821 over the previous year.

## CAN'T SEARCH RECORDS

Washington, March 22.—The United States supreme court has decided that the federal trade commission can not examine records of corporations in the hope that something will turn up. The commission must have knowledge of wrong doing, rather than be privileged to search in the hope of securing this information, said the court.

The mere fact that one is engaged in interstate commerce does not make men's affairs public, said the court. This does not apply to railroads, the court pointed out.

### CARL HOOKSTADT IS DEAD

Washington, March 22.—Carl Hookstadt, statistician in the United States bureau of labor statistics, died in St. Paul, after a short illness. This is one of the extraordinary increase in the past 22 years, according to the United States bureau of education. This increase does not show that a greater percentage of children are remaining mentally defective from year to year, but it indicates a growing interest on the part of cities, states, and private organizations in making provision for this unfortunate class.

### ANTIS SMASH AGREEMENT

Seattle, March 22.—Anti-union members of the chamber of commerce were powerful enough to smash an agreement between the scale committees of the building trades and local contractors.

## Employers Would Control Workers Is Why They Oppose Trade Unions

At present the type of industrial relationship most popular with American employers is the anti-union shop and individual bargaining. There are several reasons for this. The most important is the instinctive desire for mastery, coupled with the idea of traditional property rights.

By far the most common objection raised by employers to any type of collective bargaining with their workmen, no matter how organized, is based upon these premises.

* * * * *

But a union is not necessary for industrial war. Many of the most costly and bitter labor wars in American industrial history have occurred where the workmen were entirely unorganized, until after the trouble assumed an open break.—Cloice R. Howd, in "Industrial Relations in the West Coast Lumber Industry," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## NATION'S PHONE TRUST WOULD CONTROL RADIO

New York, March 22.—Control of the air is involved in a court contest now on between independent radio companies and the American telephone and telegraph company. The latter is a holding company for the various telephone corporations throughout the country. It owns patents on its vacuum tube, modulator and amplifier. The company will sell them only under the following agreement:

"The purchaser shall not use or permit the use of said apparatus except for such radio telephone broadcasting as is incidental and pertinent to the business of the broadcaster.

"The purchaser shall not use or permit the use of said apparatus for toll or hire or for the rendition of any advertising or personal message, service to or for others."

The agreement further provides that the purchaser shall not lease or dispose of the apparatus unless the agreement is assumed by the new purchaser.

This control of radio apparatus by the telephone trust makes it an monopoly complete. When the Chicago rotary club had President Coolidge's address on Washington's birthday broadcasted, it had to pay the American $2,500, though the address was delivered in less than 15 minutes. The usual charge is $10 a minute and $400 to $500 an hour.

The independents claim that even though the American owns these patents, it is a trust and it is not entitled to a relief that would increase its powers over the people.

## HOUSE PASSES BONUS; PRESIDENT IS DEFIED

Washington, March 22.—The house passed the bonus bill by the overwhelming vote of 355 to 54. There were but 35 members of the president's party who supported him in opposition to the bonus. The vote would indicate that the measure can easily pass the house in the event of a veto.

## REFUSE TO CONFER

Chicago, March 22.—Employers of striking dress makers refuse to accept Mayor Dever's invitation to join with him in a conference to adjust this dispute. There are more than 3,000 employes—mostly girls—involved. They are asking for a living wage and shorter hours.

State's Attorney Crowe has placed the machinery of his office at the disposal of the bosses, and a vicious gang of plain-clothes men are intimidating the girls. The mayor stated to a citizens' committee who called on him in the interest of peace that 90 per cent of the trouble connected with this strike can be traced to the state's attorney's office.

Working with the plain-clothes men are manufacturers' gun men who are also given a free hand by Crowe to terrify and assault.

## WOULD ELECT JUDGES

Washington, March 22.—Amend the constitution so federal judges can be elected is proposed by Senator Dill of Washington. Members of the United States supreme court would be selected from the federal judges in lower courts.

### FEEBLE MINDED CARED FOR

Washington, March 22.—Enrollment in schools and classes for feeble-minded and subnormal children in this country shows an extraordinary increase in the past 22 years, according to the United States bureau of education. This increase does not show that a greater percentage of children are remaining mentally defective from year to year, but it indicates a growing interest on the part of cities, states, and private organizations in making provision for this unfortunate class.

### WOULD RENEW AGREEMENT

New York, March 22.—The agreement between organized cloak makers and their employers is nearing expiration, and the unionists have asked for a conference to discuss a renewal.

## MINER IS ACQUITTED; BOSSES' PLOT FAILS

Fayetteville, W. Va., March 22.—Frank Keeney, president of the West Virginia miners, was acquitted of murder by a jury after an hour's deliberation. The trade unionist was charged with urging striking miners to march into Logan county. A deputy guard was killed and Keeney was charged with being an accessory. Witnesses testified that Keeney made repeated appeals to the miners to return to their homes, and that he pointed out to them the folly of such an adventure. The miners were furious over assaults by coal owners' gun men, and the spirit of revenge was behind their proposed march.

This testimony was contradicted by witnesses who were forced to acknowledge they were in the pay of the mining companies.

Keeney and other officials were indicted in Mingo county. Harold W. Houston, chief counsel for the miners, testified that he advised the miners to flee from the state. He feared they would be killed if they answered the indictments in that county. This section is under complete control of the coal owners' gun men.

Keeney's acquittal is a blow to the coal owners' plot to "railroad" union officials and their leading counsel on charges of murder and criminal conspiracy. The prosecution was financed by the coal owners, and their attorneys took complete charge of the state's case.

### NEW SAFETY DEVICE

Washington, March 22.—The bureau of mines has approved a new type of safety device, a "self-rescuer," designed as a means of escape for persons accidentally caught in mines or other atmospheres containing carbon monoxide.

The self-rescuer is a pocket-size canister with mouthpiece attached, filled with granular fused calcium chloride and granular hopcalite (mixture of special copper oxide and manganese dioxide) which causes monoxide in the air to unite with the oxygen at ordinary temperatures forming harmless carbon dioxide. The weight is about one pound. It is worn carried in the pocket or attached to the belt.

The self-rescuer may enable miners to escape from atmospheres containing carbon monoxide in mines following fires or explosions. It may also safeguard miners working in the above ground where carbon monoxide may be encountered, as around blast furnaces and metallurgical operations, or in the chemical industries.

### MINING IS RISKY

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, March 22.—"How many of the people who talk glibly about the high wages paid to miners would be prepared to go into the pits themselves in order to earn a miner's wage?" asks Editor Roper of the Alberta Labor News.

"Hardly a day goes by without it being recorded that somewhere there has been a mine accident and miners have been killed. In such a game, no concession that little attention is paid to the reports.

"The mines of Alberta are no exception to those in other parts of the world. Miners in this province have lost their lives in as great proportion as in other parts of the globe, and consideration of the hardship, perils and dread of life's tragedy ought to urge the people of this province at a time when the mine workers are fighting to retain their present standard of living."

## WANT EIGHT HOURS

Boston, March 22.—Street car men are urging the state legislature to pass an eight-hour law for this calling.

### PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES

Charleston, W. Va., March 22.—The new wage rate of Plumbers' union is $1.15 an hour for the first year and $1.25 for the second year. The old rate was $1 an hour.

### SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Springfield, Ill., March 22.—The eight-hour day, the check-off, and a wage increase are features of a new contract between the Team Drivers' union and employers.

## SHIP CO. OVERPAID; PROBE IS OPPOSED

Washington, March 22.—A demand was made in the house that the attorney general collect $11,000,000 from the Bethlehem shipbuilding corporation, which received overpayments to this amount for vessels built during the war.

The demand was made by Congressman Byrnes, who answered the claim of Charles M. Schwab that the investigations now on is "hysteria" and hurts business.

Mr. Byrnes pointed out that Schwab was made director general of the emergency fleet corporation during the war, and intimated that the Bethlehem company received contracts on more favorable terms than those accorded competitors.

"Of course, it may be only a coincident that within a week after the appointment of a committee to investigate the shipping board, Mr. Schwab confers with the president to advise him that the investigations are causing hysteria and are retarding business," said Mr. Byrnes. "If, in order to drive corruption out of government it is necessary to disturb business, then I am in favor of disturbing business."

"The government has not hesitated to proceed against the individual who owed $100 on his income tax," said Mr. Byrnes. "It has not hesitated to force dependent mothers who during the war received overpayments, to reimburse the government. Now, let the government proceed before the election, by brief suit to recover from Bethlehem the unconscionable profits extorted by them when the nation was in peril.

"Four years ago we heard the slogan, 'Less government in business; more business in government.' Instead of putting this kind of business into government, let us put a little old-fashioned honesty into government."

## U. S. COURT TO DECIDE MOST IMPORTANT POINT

Washington, March 22.—The United States supreme court has set November 10 as the date for hearing the appeal of railroad companies that question the authority of the interstate commerce commission to fix tentative valuations of their properties. Around this authority revolves the fixing of freight and passenger rates.

The commission has ruled that 5½ per cent is a fair return on the tentative valuation of the roads. If the supreme court denies the commission power to set these valuations, the present plan will be made ineffective.

### BOUGHT SAWED-OFF SHOT GUNS

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, March 22.—A political campaign now on reveals that the city council recently expended $500 for sawed-off shot guns. Iron molders were on strike at the time, and the city manager was told the shot guns were necessary to protect life and property in this homey burg.

### CAR MEN RAISE WAGES

Augusta, Ga., March 22.—An arbitration board has awarded street car men an increase of 2½ cents an hour.

## JAPANESE ASSUME INJURED AIR; INSIST ON COMING TO AMERICA

Washington, March 22.—Japanese exclusion will be sharply contested in the senate when that body considers the house immigration bill. The measure excludes the Japs with the agreement indignantly protests to the state department.

Secretary of State Hughes has taken up the fight for the Japanese on the ground that it is a violation of treaty rights. He insists that Japan be given the same status as other nations, and urges admission of these immigrants on the quota basis which would admit less than 300 annually.

Mr. Hughes' position is in line with other secretaries of state who have fought for western states against the passage of anti-Jap legislation. The legislation was passed, however, while diplomatic good will continued.

Opponents of this immigration decry that Japan is discriminated against. They show that it has always been the government's policy to distinguish between "aliens" who are eligible to citizenship and those who are ineligible. It is pointed out that all Orientals would be barred, none of these Orientals the Japs constitute a small percentage.

West coast citizens cite figures to show that many Jap coolies have entered this country, despite the gentlemen's agreement between Japan and President Roosevelt in 1908. Under this agreement Japan promised to issue no passports to its nationals who are laborers seeking to come to the United States.

It must not be understood that the Japs are lacking in champions. Superficial thinkers and sentimentalists will support their cause, as will commercial interests that are profiting by large orders for building and other commodities that the Japanese government and individuals are placing in this country. Bankers who floated the recent $150,000,000 six and one-half per cent gold bond issue and individual holders of these Jap bonds will also have a good word to say for the far-easterners.

Observers intimate that there is a certain amount of political hokum connected with the Japanese protest. It is pointed out that the Japanese are acquainted with international law, and they are aware that immigration is considered a domestic question. Japan debars Koreans for the same reasons Americans would bar Japs. Despite these facts, the Jap statesman is not above posing as a 100 per center.

Japan's claim of "injured dignity" is answered by Senator Shortridge of California, who declares that Japan's acceptance of the four-power treaty had embodied specific recognition of the fact that we do not understand its jurisdiction to control such domestic questions as immigration.

Japan is disputing before the senate committee on immigration, former United States Senator Phelan of California is the chief witness for the "injured" Japanese. Phelan, "its to establish themselves in this country on an equality with the native born in every way—citizenship, the voting privilege, ownership of land and other benefits which we now enjoy.

"Thirty-eight thousand women of Japanese birth have come into California since the Gentlemen's agreement in 1908. These women are not only laborers, but are prolific wives who work almost uninterruptedly in the fields by the sides of their husbands."

Mr. Phelan declared that Japan is laying the foundation of a permanent colonization on the Pacific slope, which will be spread quickly to other parts of the west.

## DROP EXCESS PROFITS TO BENEFIT WEALTHY

Washington, March 22.—When congress repealed the excess-profits tax in 1921 and substituted a uniform profits tax of 12½ per cent, this played into the hands of big business, declared Congressman Jacobstein in urging a graduated corporation income tax.

"Is there any reason why a business corporation earning 10 per cent on its invested capital should pay a 12½ per cent tax on profits, while a corporation earning 100 per cent rate of profits is paying the same rate of tax, namely, 12½ per cent," said the congressman.

The speaker said the recent stock dividends are likely to be those that have earned and are earning high rates of profits," said Mr. Jacobstein.

"Corporations have hidden their real profits, and have not been taxed on their undistributed profits, while stockholders increase their wealth in such a form as to escape the tax which was originally intended to reach just this class of stockholders."

## PRINTERS LOCKED OUT TO EVADE WAGE AWARD

Long Beach, Cal., March 22.—The Morning Sun has locked out its composing room members of the Typographical union and declared for the anti-union shop.

Many excuses are made by the proprietors of the paper, but the main point out that they are entitled to more than $18,000 back pay through a wage award given the printers when the newspaper hopes to evade this award, which is retroactive since last May.

### ROAD ENDANGERS LIFE

Hartford, Conn., March 22.—The strike-bound New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad continues to endanger life and property. Passengers said the trouble was due to the rear car coming loose from the trucks.

### PRESSMEN RAISE WAGES

Los Angeles, March 22.—Web printing pressmen have raised wages $3 a week, with back pay from December 1 last. Improved working conditions are also secured.

### STEEL WORKERS TO MEET

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 22.—The forty-ninth annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers will convene in this city Tuesday, April 1.

## Senate Probers Uncover Mess; Are Law-'en-Orderites Corrupt?

Washington, March 22.—Testimony before the senate committee that is investigating Attorney General Daugherty is bringing thrills to even the most blase in Washington life. Men who are never excited over irregularities in government, and who know of "deals" that often never come to light, are amazed at what the committee is developing.

This testimony includes the illegal transporting of prize fight films by friends of the attorney general; aiding rum smuggling and gun running along the southwest border; fomenting revolution in Mexico; shielding air craft profiteers and shadowing United States senators to "get something on them."

Frenzied denials are made by the accused, but in a formal statement, Senator Wheeler said evidence so far presented has made complete conspiracy cases.

Gaston B. Means, former secret agent of the department of justice, told of collecting $100,000 from the Japanese firm of Mitsui & Co., which financed the Standard air corporation. This money was turned over to Attorney General Daugherty's friend, Jesse Smith, who later committed suicide.

Means said that about that time the war department withdrew from the department of justice the case he worked up against the aircraft corporation. He said the corporation owed the government from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000, and he was hot on the trail when called off.

The Jap firm gave the secret agent 100 one-thousand dollar bills. The divorced wife of Jesse Smith told the committee she saw money of this denomination in Jesse Smith's money belt.

F. C. Quimby, a motion-picture man, proved an unwilling witness, but was forced to give testimony which showed that large sums of money were made by Daugherty's friends through the illegal transportation in 22 states of the Dempsey-Carpentier prize fight pictures.

Quimby said he sold the fight films under an agreement with the attorney general's friends in New York and Washington by which exhibitors were assessed nominal fines in federal courts and thus prohibited the pictures without further molestation. Because it was feared certain federal judges were liable not to be guided by the department of justice and assess a small fine on the "goat," the films were kept out of these jurisdictions.

Another witness linked the attorney general with the picture exploiters. This witness testified that one of the leading prompters of the deal told him both Daugherty and the Great Detective Burns were in the deal.

Captain B. C. Baldwin of the Texas Rangers, head of the state secret service, told an amazing tale of rum smuggling, gun running and fomenting revolution in Mexico. No action was taken by the department of justice against these violations of domestic and international law. In fact, the contrary policy seemed to be the rule, as secret agents were transferred when they became active against violations of law.

Senators La Follette and Caraway were among the committee who heard Burns' agents "to get something on them," witnesses testified.

## War Profiteering In High Places; Mellon Interests Grab Vast Sums

Washington, March 22.—The American Legion is subjecting Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to "pitiless publicity" because of his leading opposition to the soldiers' bonus and his connection with war profiteering corporations. Mr. Mellon has stated that a bonus would "besmirch the honor of ex-service men."

To that the Legion replies:

"The most illuminating war service rendered by Andrew W. Mellon, assisted by R. B. Mellon and W. L. Mellon, was in the case of the Standard steel car company of Indiana, which made carriages for railroad artillery. We may quote from the remarks of the Hon. Wm. S. Graham, a member of the same political party as Mr. Mellon, who was chairman of the select committee which investigated war expenditures.

"In volume 50, pace 4148, Mr. Graham said:

"'Approximately $2,000,000 was paid to the Standard steel car company of Hammond, Indiana, which was pronounced by government engineers to be absolutely worthless without justice or foundation; the award was approved by the fraudulent powers of Col. Robt. S. Hughes and other officers of the military service, whose names are in the record. Civil and criminal proceedings might well be brought in this case.'

"Lewis J. Blankey, assistant supervisor of the ordnance district claims board in Chicago, told the committee that the chairman of the car company is backed by the Mellons, bankers of Pittsburgh, and the Mellon-Stewart construction company is interested.

"Andrew W. Mellon shared in this $2,000,000 award, which was a gift to agitate the profits made by the Standard steel car company," continues the Legion statement.

"This corporation did not deliver a single carriage before the armistice. After the delivery of a number of 200 carriages and the war department spent more than $18,000,000 in this enterprise, the Standard steel car company was permitted to take buildings and machinery that cost $2,900,000 for $600,000, most of which it did not cost approximately $5,500,000 for $300,000.

"It appears in the records that that masterful trio, valued at more than $5,000,000, could have been sold to another concern for $700,000, but that for reasons not explained to the public it was frankly questioned—Mr. Mellon's corporation was permitted to purchase it for $300,000, or 6c on the dollar. Government arsenals wanted this equipment for their own use, but they did not get it.

"Despite the advice of Congressman Graham that civil and criminal proceedings might well be brought in this case, it has never gone to trial.

"That is one war bonus in which Andrew W. Mellon shared. Another in which with authority when he says that acceptance of a bonus belittles the honor of service. Nor is the Standard steel car—and steel is not spelled s-t-e-a-l—the only war contract in which Andrew W. Mellon is connected in which the name of Andrew W. Mellon has appeared as a director."

## FINANCIAL ORGAN DEMANDS FAIRNESS

New York, March 22.—The Wall Street Journal pleads that the public "suspend judgment" until the senate "mud eruption" subsides.

The newspaper's organ is indignant because one witness against the attorney general has been accused of crime, and that he "has acted as the agent of grafters or bribe givers or both." The witness seems to be the kind of Daugherty used to collect evidence against the gang men.

The W. S. J. declares that it is important no one hit a man when he is down, or rush to snap judgment in a moment of general political hysteria.

The newspaper's judicial attitude would be worthy of consideration if the W. S. J. had not taken an opposite position when employes were enjoining the shop men.

When the W. S. J. lead the pack against labor and disregarded every plea for the fairness it now demands.

## WANT BOARD ABOLISHED

Washington, March 22.—Abolition of the railroad labor board was urged before the senate interstate commerce committee by representatives of the railroad and railroad employes.

President Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen declared it was time that the "uselessness of the railroad labor board has been shown by the increasing number of violations by the railroads of its decisions."

The brotherhood executive declared that more than 200 decisions have been violated by the railroads, in several instances with the sanction of federal courts.

The substitute for the railroad labor board, the employes submit a plan to adjust disputes by mediation and arbitration.

## EMPLOYMENT GAINS

Washington, March 22.—February employment in manufacturing increased 1.1 per cent, the first general advance since June, 1923, reports the department of labor.

### RAILWAY CLERKS GAIN

Kansas City, Mo., March 22.—The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has secured their first agreement with the Missouri Pacific railroad company. Working conditions are provided for, as are seniority rights and investigations when a clerk is discharged or reprimanded. The clerk may choose his own representative.

### PATTERN MAKERS UNITE

Detroit, Mich., March 22.—An aggressive organizing campaign among pattern makers is being conducted with good results by the union of this craft.

## EMPLOYERS IGNORE LABOR'S GOOD WILL

Baltimore, March 22.—Employers in this country are paying a heavy price for their unwillingness to drive toward labor, said S. F. Fannon in an address before the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association.

The employers are losing 25 cents on every dollar because of the absence of good will between the two forces and the employers are almost entirely responsible for this condition, said Mr. Fannon.

The tendency of American industry in recent years has been to move away from sympathetic understanding of the working man. Much thought, said the speaker, has been given to new methods of production, to cost finding, to stopping leaks, to inventions and other things connected with industry, but the average employer neglects to study the human factor, where the greatest leak is apt to occur.

The remedy for these conditions, said Mr. Fannon, is education and a bridging of the gulf between employer and employe. This remedy will lead to better working conditions, a better understanding on both sides and a closer human relationship which will make for economies and increased production.

## JUDGE SHOULD RESIGN

Memphis, Tenn., March 22.—Continuous reversals of Federal Judge Rose's judgments in the federal court of that official necessary, says Editor Cohen of the Labor Review. The editor was moved to make this caustic comment by Judge Ross for violating his injunction, but this verdict was reversed.

"We say without bitterness that Judge Ross is mentally and temperamentally unfitted to hold that important office," declared the labor editor, who insists that the court suffers loss of respect and confidence.

"It is difficult, if not impossible, for a man of his age to change his characteristics.—Judge Ross should resign."

### BUTCHER SHOPS INSPECTED

San Francisco, March 22.—New city legislation provides for rigid inspection of butcher shops. The plan was urged by organized butchers and consumers.

### SEVEN-DAY WEEK ENDED

Hennyetta, Okla., March 22.—Culinary workers have abolished the seven-day week. They will work six days a week, with no wage cut.

### CUBE STONE CUTTERS GAIN

Detroit, Mich., March 22.—A wage increase of $1 a day has been secured by organized curb stone cutters. The new rate is $9.